BYFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NAMELESTS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATER, Bowery.-Douglas-Honey Moon.

BROAD WAY THEATER, Breadway .- Soluter or For-NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway. - SERIOUS FAMILY -- DELI-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers stress. -- Form Gravita-NATIONAL THEATRE, Chasham, st.-Villow DWARF -Freals Grand-Foor Course William.

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, Mechanics' Hall-Bruce-

OLYMPIC.-Prenca's Mixers.

MELODRON .-- Winte's Beausynours. CHINESE HUSEUM.-Chin me Lady, and Various Cu-

CIRCUS. corner of Eighth street -Equarrataw Pan-New York, Thursday, June 6, 1850.

### More News from Cuba.

The steamship-Georgia will bring the next news from Havana. She probably reached that port on the 29th or 30th ult., from Chagres, and would remain there about a day. She may be expected at this port to-day or to-night, with three or four days' later news than that received at Mobile by the steamer Thames. The Telegraphic News Last Right.

The action of the Senate yesterday, as very emphatically evinced by the taking of the year and maye, on various amendments of the Compromise Bill, exhibits a very carious view of the state of the Senatorial body upon the slavery question. We can perceive in the several votes taken, the prohable fate of Mr. Clay's Compromise Bill, and until some further action, we have ample resources for a wast amount of conjecture. A little more debate, and a few more yeas and nays, will be very serviceable in giving us some grounds for future judg-

The Nashville Convention have got beyond the questions appertaining to Jefferson's Manual, and have instructed the committee to bring in a series of resolutions, which have already been presented. These will, also, form a theme for public comment, and as they come, like the ghost of Hamlet's father, or the horse that jumped into Wild's confec-sionary shep in a very "questionable shape"—the latter going into the window for candy, because he was "a little hoarse"-we shall leave the candid consideration of them for the present. Probably we shall be able to venture an opinion upon their merits, before the debate of our Southern friends

# The Cuba Difficulty-Spain and the United

States. We publish elsewhere, this morning, another batch of the very important correspondence between the Secretary of State and M. Calderon de In Barca, containing further developments of the very squally relations between Spain and the United States, growing out of Lopez's piratical expedition. This affair will create much interest throughout the country, and produce a great deal of controversy. It is, we fear, only the beginning of further proceedings of importance between the two governments of Spain and the United States. We must see all the correspondence, and the whole of the diplomacy, before we can form any epinion or pass a correct judgment upon so important a matter.

#### Late California News-Its Important Character.

The very late news from California, which comes down to the 1st of May, published yesterday, partly by telegraph from New Orleans, and in detail in this morning's paper, continues to be highly favorable respecting the commercial views and prospects of that interesting country—the mod-ern ladia of the United States. The probable aggregate amount of gold dust, including that in the trunks of passengers, that may be expected at this pert, may reach nearly two millions. The commercial prospects for the present year are also improving in a very material degree. The difficulties of last year's speculations seem to have been removed ; the docks are clear for fresh starts, and, of anarchy, or a country without any government we have no doubt, every additional arrival will The passage of the law will operate on this class, bring better accounts, with more gold from that and give the power of reducing the voters to six or

California is now beginning to develope its vast influence on the commerce and power of the United States, and in a certain sense, on the general movements of the whole commercial world. During the last year-meaning by that 1849-it is estimated that the exports from the Atlantic States to Califormia, by nearly five hundred vessels, reached forty to fitty millions of dollars. This great amount of merchandise left a vast vacuum in the sale rooms of the Atlantic States, and accordingly, that has given rise to a large import into the Atlantic ports, from Europe, during the same period of time, thereby increasing the aggregate imports from Europe to this country, much beyond the figure of late years, and almost on a parallel with the great epoch of speculation in '36 and '37-but the extraordinery commercial movement set on foot by Californin has resulted, and will result, much more favorably to the interests of the republic, both on the Atlantic and Pacific, than the paper bubble of 1836 and '37. The amount of exports from the Atlantic States to California, has been probably payed for in full, or very nearly so, by two forms, or systems, of liquidation. Let us explain. During the last year, and up to this time, we have received across the Isthmus, from California, gold dust to the amount of sixteen or seventeen millions of dollars. It is estimated, however, that sixty, or at least fifty, millions have been extracted from the mines during the same period of time. The balance of thirty millions, or more, has been sent to Europe, principally to London, filling up the vaults of the aks of England, and has been made in California the basis of bills of exchange, drawn by the agents of Rothschild and other gold-dust purchasers, who have been crowding to that mart.

Thus, a large portion of our vast imports into the Athentic cities have been liquidated, in a great measure, by California, under these two modes of direct or indirect payment; and the clearest indieation that such has been the natural operation of trade, is the singular equalization of the foreign exchanges between New York and London during the same period of time. In 1836 and '37, the

foreign exchanges told a different tale. Probably no country has taken such a start, in so short a time, in commercial progress, as the United States since the discovery of California. Various hazardous individuals, it is true, both in San Francisco and in the Atlantic cities, have overstepped the limits of just commercial operations, and fallen in the contest. But the few speculaters who have broken to pieces in California or here, bear a very small ratio to the great amount of trade, or the general prosperity, of the remaining. The en erprise and industry of the old United States have received an accession, by California alone, of thirty or forty per centum, in the last two years The prospect of the future, according to all accounts, is equally brilliant with that of the past; and, possibly, the coming year will surpass in profit, enterprise and wealth, that which has just

But while we have the highest opinion of the commercial progress of California, of its natural wealth and great accession, which its commerce is producing on the United States and the worldwhile we believe that that wonderful territory will ereate a great revolution in the commercial world, by the opening of the Nicaragua Canal, and thus change the great current of trade to the East-while we admit all these facts, brilliant as they are, with their still more brilliant inferences, we must, however, acknowledge that there is one dark spot, one black feature, in the progress of California, and

NEW YORK HERALD, that is its political position, its attempt to organize a State government on improper principles and under improper influences. This organization is an effort made by a few monopolists and land speculators, to get possession of the valuable soil, and to deprive the people of this Union of their rights in that wonderful territory. While the gold diggers in that great country have been digging, working, and laboring, day after day, in the wei and dry season-while the merchants and navigators, and men of business in general, have been industrious at the sea ports-broken down politicians, speculators, and monopolists, set out to California, and endeavored, by all sorts of insproper methods, to get possession of the gold region there, under fraudulent, inefficient, and defective land titles. Some of this set of adventurers-for they are not men of business-have been the chiefs who organized the State government, and set in motion a peculiar plan of legislation, by which they expect to deprive the gold diggers of California, and the people of the United States, of their right and title to the gold regions there, in the way we have pointed out. This ought not to be so. .

Every additional arrival from California only deepens and widens the character of these two and important views of the progress of California. We allude, in the first place, to the commercial and industrious movement, which is prosperous, and calculated not only to benefit California, but to improve the trade of the United States-to place it on the highest footing-to change the commercial current of the world, and to make New York the metropolis thereof. In this point of view, Califernia presents a cheering prospect; but in the other point of view, in reference to the movements of politicians and land speculators, we trust that these parties will be defeated. California should not be admitted as a State into the Union, without first a full and searching investigation into the origin of the State government and State institutions. and an equally full examination of the defective and fraudulent land titles, by which many land speculators lay claim to what does not belong to them in that wonderful region.

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE-THE ELECTORAL LAW F FRANCE.—The electoral law now before the National Assembly at Paris, it will be remembered, proposes to limit the right of suffrage. By its passage, from two to three millions of individuals will be deprived of the privilege of voting, leaving the fermation of the government, hereafter, in the hands of from six to seven thousand of the perma- | claims. nently settled inhabitants, who have the true interests of the country at heart.

The question, therefore, being one to all intents and purposes of mere expediency, may be looked upon in two ways. If it is to be considered as a first step of a series of like curtailments-as an enactment of the reactionary party, with a view to an abridgment of the just and proper exercise of the franchise, for the purpose of producing a conflict in the streets, or of eventually falling back into the path of monarchism-it is a dangerous move-ment; and the conduct of the government, in attempting to make the qualifications of voters incident ton residence of three years in one community, village, or city, may be suspected as treacherous to the people, unless we have a settled belief in the danger to be apprehended to true republicanism, by giving power to those whose vagrant and nomadic habits unfit them for the exercise of the privileges of freemen.

The other view of the-law as conservative of

true republican liberty-should not be lost sight of, in the course of a debate involving so many principles of justice and equality. In our own country, we have seen the necessity of registration, and that system has been introduced in New England, though not in New York, for the promotion of purity in elections. The proposed law for France is another mode of attaining the same end. Its object is to shut out those wandering, shifting, fickle, and meddling agitaters on the surface of society, who go about from place to place, to promote discentent, to insinuate themselves into the workshops of regular laborers, and who are classed with the drones and plunderers of society, or with the Bohemians and flour of Paris. Of this portion of the people are the communists, the disciples of Fourier—men who would level everything down to their miasmatic marsh of morals and miserysocialists, entagonists of order, barbarians in the midst of civilization, desperately bent on the reign seven millions of earnest and patient men, each of whem has a strong interest in promoting the general welfare and the permanency of republican institutions. The probability may be that the very liberty of the people will be promoted by the steps taken, as is assumed, for its restraint and abridgment. The chief question seems to be, whether or not the law is really intended to deprive the people of their right to enjoy the franchise. If that is its object, they will perceive it in time to apply a remedy. It is possible, however, that the large number of voters remaining in the several departments and provinces, will be fully adequate to control the administration of the government, and that so large a majority of the inhabitante, having the deepest stake in the establishment of practical democracy, will be found sufficient to check any reactionary project towards a monarchy, even against the intrigues of the combined wisdom of the crowned heads in

Europe The speech of General Cavaignac, unquestionably, is full of sound views upon the broad principle of universal suffrage. No true citizen of any representative government should be deprived of so valuable a right; but where there is reason to apprehend the sacrifice of the privilege, for unworthy and dangerous ends, the foresight of a nation should be exercised to prevent the mischief. The history of our own country-the only one possessing a government truly representative and elective-has shown the importance of powerful checks to the commission of frauds at elections, whereby the liberty of the people might be injured or endangered; and we are not surprised that the well-read and intelligent statesmen of France should be anxious to profit by our system and

At the same time, our fears are that too many of the statesmen of France are ambitious to return to the old system of monarchy. The wily Thiers, the brilliant yet vacillating Montalembert, and the plastic Changarnier, with some others, may hope to work up, through the agitations of society, a basis for a throne; but the attempt will be defeated, if the moral force of Frenchmen and the in-structive suspicions of the people are directed to the preservation of the republic. Had Louis Na-poleon exhibited the characteristics of a Washingpoleon exhibited the characteristics of a Washington, it is reasonable to suppose that nothing dangerous to the republic would have been observed in the proposition for this new electoral law. As it is, however, it is natural to entertain the opinion that the object of its establishment is to consolidate the people into a mass, from which tomould a kingdom. The danger lies not in the law itself, bu in the approach that it makes, under the guidance of intriguing and ambitious statesmen, towards a restoration of the old established order of things, which would divide France into a number of petty States, such as distract and curse the German empire.

Propable Discharge of One-Eved Thompson -According to all appearances, this remarkable genius will be discharged on the torpedo charge, and also get off from the two indictments hanging over him in Brooklyn. There is a great desire, from some secret purposes, to let off Thompson, in spite of eight or ten witnesses against him. The atmosphere of the Tombs is very queer.

\$3.We shall, to-morrow, publish a double sheet, and thereby endeavor to give all the foreign news which will be received by the America, and the latest Cuban intelligence which will probably come by the Georgia to-day. We shall, also, to-morrow, place before our readers an immease quantity of local and other reading, which has been crowded out of to day's paper by the highly important intelligence with which our columns are overdowing.

WHITES, PLACES, AND MONKEYS .- A singular fuss is made in some of the anti-slavery, free-soil, and cabinet journals, against the practice of some of the railroads in permutting negroes to sit side by side with white people in the same cars. If there is any truth in their declarations against slavery, and its exclusion from California, why should not negroes sit side by side with the cabinet ministers themselves-with Greeley to say the grace before meat ! According to that philosopher, the Garden of Eden is the native land, and Adam and Eve the great-great-great-great-great-great-grandfather and grandmother, of blacks and whites alike. If the doctrines of General Taylor's cubinet applied to California, and if the Northern politicians are correct, the negroes eight to have their sofas at the Opera, and sport their white kids at the balls and parties of Fifth avenue and Union place. It might do for those sinners, who, like us, do not believe in such doctrines, to make such a fuse about negroes in railroad cars. But don't we bear such inflictions with ease and grace ! The Angto Saxons, the Africans, and the monkeys, are all very respectable beings, each in their own position. But when will Northern politicians learn to be sensible? Not till monkeys become voters and church mem-

CONTENTIONS IN THE WHIG PARTY-GENERAL TAYLOR AND HENRY CLAY .- The partizans of the present cabinet did not succeed so well in Philadelphia, in calling the whig party together, in order to endorse their policy, and get up an opposition to Henry Clay, and to his system for settling the difficulties of the slavery question. In fact, the whigs are seriously divided on the merits of the present cabinet. The great bulk of independent men belonging to that party, however foundly they are to General Taylor personally, never can and never will support the present cabinet in its Galphin measures, its system of nepotism, or its attempt to continue the slavery agitation for a longer period. The cabinet has failed in Philadelphia on this point, and will fail everywhere else, in spite of whatever the journals at Washington, or the journals elsewhere, may say. General Taylor himself, is esteemed and respected for his public services, his simplicity of character, and his honesty of purpose; but it is now believed in all quarters that his entire ignorance of public affairs has been taken advantage of by the present cabinet, and turned to their own personal interests and the advancement of their own nefarious schemes .- Vide the Galphin, and other

SAILING OF THE EUROPA.-The Europa, Ceptain Lett, for Halifax and Liverpool, left this morning. She carried 128 passengers for Liverpool and 7 for Halifax, and \$6,283 in specie.

### The Italian Opera Company.

The great opera of that genius whose compositions have had a remarkable influence upon the public mind-the gifted Bellini- was presented last nig the Astor Place Opera House. "Norma" is highly characteristic in the style of its music, of the druidical age of Great Britain; and it has a deep and abiding interest in the human heart. Plays founded upon superstition are usually pulsaless and cold, like the "len" of Talfourd, or many others that might be named, but "Norma" is founded upon the universal passion-love-and the superstition which marks its reenes is only like the summer lightning that arrests, but does not paralyse, the heart. Beautifully was the opega presented last night. Steffanoni, whose first before a New York audience was in the character of Norma, seguitted herself last night with a finish, force, and elegance never surpassed by any of her efforts. The whole range of her vocalization was most admirably sustained, and the frequent plaudits which she received were well merited. voiced Lorini was quite equal to any of his former displays of power, and Marini displayed the unsurpassed qualities of his voice and style, as Oroveso, in the most artistical manner. The interesting and modest

most artistical manner. The interesting and modest Signorina Costini received warm appliance for her very successful efforts, and the brilliant audience were delighted with the whole performance.

We may be proud that the metropolis has become allive to the great merit of this company. The thronged auditory testified to the public interest in the performance last night, and we believe that it will soon be impossible to secure a sent in the establishmant for the remaining performances, if we may judge by the vast assembluge present last evening. The next possionance will present a combination of the very formance will present a combination of the very strongest talent, and great enthusiasm may be expected to prevail in fashionable circles.

#### Interesting from the South Pacific. Our advices from Valparaiso, by the way of Panams

and Chagres, per Cherokee, are to the 20th of April in-

The Valparaiso Reporter, of that date, says:

The Valparaise Reporter, of that date, says:—

The greatest and most prominent feature in our report for this month, is the sudden and unexpected resignation of our ministers, Tocornal, Reyes and Perez. We have briefly alluded to this event in our paper of the likh inst, under apprehensions that the President would encounter difficulties in the organization of a new cabinet.

Sr. Tocornal and Reyes, the two younger ministers, have been at the head of the government since June, 1849, and though being the leaders of the conservative party, were too liberal for the constituents they represented. This, together with the exposition they encountered from Sr. Perez, the co-acting minister, placed a barrier to their actions. Finding themselves thus fettered whilst the eyes of the people were directed to them, and the republic expecting many reforms under their administration, they resigned to make room for a stronger faction of their own party.

Since then Sr. Varas, a veteran statesman of decided character and great influence, and Sr. Urmeneta, a young man of talents educated in the United States, who have been much alarmed on account of this resignation, so shortly before the presidential election, begin to speak again in a more pacific tone.

The Nurse Granade brings no may of this resignation, so shortly before the presidential election, begin to speak again in a more pacific tone.

The Nurse Granade brings no may of my moment from the Coast. The expected outbreak in Biolivia had not taken place; President Helm has withdrawn some of his unrepublican measures, particularly against freigners, in consequence of which more quetness prevailed.

Rumors existed of an outbreak in the province of

prevailed.

Eumors existed of an outbreak in the province of Tarijs, headed by Colonel Jofré, an old partizan of General Beiurs; however true this may be, there is but little to fear from its effect, owing to the amicable feeting existing between the Peruvian and Bolivian Cabinate.

ing existing between the Peruvian and Bolivian Cabinets.

Vessels arriving in our port from Rio de Janeiro, or other ports of brazil, are placed under quarantine, in consequence of a fever now prevailing in that country. Vessels are to perform quarantine at Quintere Ray. We understand that Messex Arcos & Co., of Santiago, intend to close their banking business.

The United States corvet Vincennes, Comd. Hudson, salied on the 21st inst., for Caliao.

Arrived on the 24th inst., the P. S. N. Company's steamer Nueva Granada. Capt. Pearson, nine days from Caliao and intermediate ports. She brings eighty-three passengers, and \$272,245 in gold and sirver.

Arrived on the 20th inst., H. B. M. corvet Amphitrite, twenty-five guns, Com. G. Walker, fifty days from Manzantilla. She has \$1,500,000 on beard for Europe.

our government has granted to Mr. Thos. Sunder-

land the sele privilege of manufacturing in this country, figured and plain cotton goods, for a period of eight years, with a reserve that Mr. Sunderland has to produce goods within two years and a hair, and his privilege commences eighteen menths after this date, April 13.

The Especies of the 13th of April rays:—
The Especies of the 13th of April rays:—
The Fritish steamer Peru, Captain Hind, arrived here on the 6th instant, 9 days from Callao. She brings 55 passengers, and ps. 72.760 in silver and gold. The steamer Peru brings dates from Peru up to the 27th of March, from Bolivia to the 26th, and from Copieso up to the 6th inst. The Peruran Congress had closed its ressions, and General Castilla had resigned.

had eleved its resident, signed.

St. D. Felipe Parde, counsellor of State, and former minister for chile, has departed for Europe.

From Belivia we have no news of any importance. The Chilina Conzul, in San Francisco, inferms his government, that order and safety had so much advanced at present, that ne more danger exists for Chilenois in that country. INTELLIGENCE FROM JAMAICA. - We have received, by

the Cherokee, files of Kingston (Ja) papers to the 20th ult. inclusive. There is no news of importance. The following is the latest market report :-

The following is the latest market report:—

Kinggrow, (Ja...) May 28.—The condition of our market is investid and unsatisfactory, particularly as relates to the article of fish. We have now in first hands affect, no less than six entire cargoes, and this enormous quantity, as might be supposed, has had the effect of depressing the market to a degree that renders sales impossible. The trade, feeling certain that holders must eventually submit to their terms, refuse to operate unless at prices ruinous to the interests of chippers; and there is no doubt that ecormous loss must be entailed by the imprudent over-shipments to this island. The market for breakstuffs does not improve, not withstanding that the stock of flour had diminished to a considerable extent. We are pleased to be able to report that the drought has greatly shated. In this city and the adjacent parishes, swrenishowers have failen, within the past fortnight, and accounts from other parts of the island speak in encouraging terms of the fertilizing rains with which they have been visited. The May rains however, have not yet set in with their usual force, but such as have failen are sufficient to dispel the fores at one time entertained of the total loss of the erups.

News racu St. Demission—We learn from Ceptain

Naws rack St. Dominoo.—We learn from Captain Redgers, of the Heratic, arrived from St. Domin-go on the lith uit., that the "Haytien" expedition was in port, to sail the next week for the west end of the loland.

### TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS. PIEST SESSION.

Senate. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TRIZORAPH.

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1850. MR. JONES' REPORT ON CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES. Mr. BORLAND, from the Committee on Printing, re ported in favor of printing extra copies of Mr. Carey Jones' report on California land titles, which, after incidental debate upon the public printing, was laid upon the table.

THE PUTURE HOUR OF MEETING. Mr. Bancra submitted a resolution, fixing the hour of the meetings of the Senate at 11 o'clock. The reso

THE PRESIDENT AND THE CURAN PERPETURE Mr Yours moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the President's message, sent a day or two since, relative to the recent Cuban expedition for the purpose of having it referred. If a debate

for the purpose of having it referred. If a debate should arise upon the motion, he would not press it. He had examined the correspondence transmitted with the message, and believed the course of the executive had been in many particulars, very violative of the rights of citizens, and usurpative of power, not conceded by the constitution or laws.

Mr. Wessers naked how the Senator from Florida could expect the motion to pass without debate, after the remarks which he made, so strongly denunciatory of the President's course, which he (Mr. W.) and others were prepared to defend and vindicate. The intimation of the Senator, that there might not be any further debate, reminded him of a clergyman in New England who knew little of the affairs of the world, and who being engaged in a lawsuit, and having listened to the argument of his own eminent counced, on his own said of the case, and before the opposite party had been heard, exclaimed, there is need on no further argument; let the jury go right out and bring in their verdict." (Great laughter.)

Mr. Yulki said the only question with him was, as to when the debate should take place. He supposed it would probably be postgoned until after a committee should report upon the message. As however Senators appeared to desire to debate the question now, he would not press his motion.

Mr. Foore reminded Hr. Yules that his course upon this subject was not exactly consistent, as the other day he had gone into a discussion of assumed facts upon a resolution, calling for information in relation

Mr. Foors reminded Mr. Yulee that his course upon this subject was not exactly consistent, as the other day he had gone into a discussion of assumed facts upon a resolution, calling for information in relation to the very facts assumed. On his motion, the motion was then laid on the table.

Mr. Bears by endeavored to get up his resolution in relation to removals from office.

Mr. Bears by endeavored to get up his resolution in relation to removals from office.

Mr. Care beyed it would not be taken up. Did anybody suppose, if the resolution should be passed that it would receive any other answer than that the President's views of the constitution did not authorize the Senate to make any such inquiry of him? Why then waste that time of the Senate upon a matter which would amount to nothing, effect nothing, when a question of so much importance to the union and harmony of the States was pending.

After further debute, the motion to take up the resolution was laid upon the table.

dution was laid upon the table.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the control of the co nion yesterday.

ney's personal attack.

Mr. Warker ironically suggested that this matter, in relation to Ritchie, be referred to the Printing Com-

Mr. Waters fronteally suggested that this matter, in relation to Ritchie, be referred to the Printing Committee.

Mr. Berland protested that that committee had quite as much to do with Mr. Ritchie now as they could attend to.

Ms. Werreconer addressed the Senate, contradicting the statement that he is the author of the amendment suggested by Mr. Frait, and medified and accepted by Jeffersen Davis. He was, on the contrary, opposed to that amendment, because it specially provided for the protection of slave property. He was opposed to any such action by Congress, as well as to the Wilmot provise. He went into a history of his election to the Serate, also to show that he was not elected as a Provise or Free Soil man, as had been charged, and declared himself highly favorable to the extension of the ordinance of 87 to the Territories. In conclusion, he said, he should travel along with the bill, strive to amend it in accordance with his convictions, and is he could not get it in a shape justifying him in voting for it, he would vote against it. He desired to settle all these questions, but in the last resort, would vote for the admission of California as an independent measure.

Mr. Chase's amendment to the amendment, because he raw nothing in Mr. Davis's amendment making it necessary; he desired also to say, once for all, that he should vote neither for the restriction nor extension of slavery.

The question being then taken on Mr. Chase's pro-

should vote neither for the restriction nor extension of slavery.

The question being then taken on Mr. Chase's proposition, (which provides that nothing in Mr. Dawis's amendment shall be construed, so as to authorize the introduction of slavery in the territories) it was rejected by year 25 and nays 30, as follows:—

Yras-Messre. Baldwin, Bradbury, Bright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corwin, Davis, of Mass., Davien, Dodge, of Wis, Douglas, Feick, Green, Hale, Hamilia, Miller, Norris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster, Whiteemb.

Shields, Smith, Spruance, Upham, Walker, Webster, Whitcomb.

Nave-Mesers, Atchisen, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien,
Butler, Case, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Miss., Dawson, Dickluson, Dedge, of lown, Downs, Foste, Meastew, Hunter, Jones,
King, Benguin, Bassen, Morton, Pearre, Frast, Rusk, Schastian, beule, Stargeon, Turney, Underwood.

The question was then taken on Jefferson Davis's
amendment; (which proposes to permit the territorial
legislatures to pass such laws as may be necessary for
the protection of property of every kind, which may
have been, or may hereafter be, introduced in said
territories, conformably to the constitution and laws
of the United States.) which was rejected—yeas 24,
nays 51, as follows:—
Yaas-Kutsra, Atchisop, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler,

nays Sl, as follows:—
Yaas-Yesers, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Hiss.; Dawson, Dickinson, Dewns, Foote, Bouston, Bunter, King, Kangum, Rason, Merdewood, Pearse, Pratt, Revk, Schantan, Sonie, Turney, Underwood, Beathery, Bright, Cast, Revk, Senantan, Sonie, Turney, Bright, Cast, Review, Bright, Cast, St. Beathery, Bright, Br

Pass-Peiers, Alchieor, Panger, Bell, Berrien, Butler, Clay, Chemens, Davis, of Hins.; Dawon, Drekinson, Davis, Fole, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Rason, Morton, Feore, Houston, Hunter, King, Mangum, Rason, Morton, Pearse, Pratt, Rev., Schazina, Soule, Turney, Underwood, Naus-Mesers, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Bright, Cass, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Corvin, Davis, of Mass. Dayton, Bodge of Wis.; Dodge, of Iswa; Bougias, Felch, Greene, Haie, Hamilin, Jones, Miller, Morris, Swand, Shields, Smith, Syruance, Sturgeon, Upham, Walker, Webster, Whiteomb, Mir Swann moved to amend the thirty-eighth section, by adding the provisions of the Wilmot proviso, which was rejected, by yeas 22, nays 33, as follows:—Yeas-Mesers, Baldwin, Bradbury, Rright, Chase, Clarke, Cooper, Cerwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dadge of Wisconsin, Doughty, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamilin, Miller, Morris, Seward, Shields, Smith, Upham, Walker, Whiteomb, Nava-Resers, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Bonton, Berrien, Butler, Case, Clay, Clemens, Davis, of Mississippi; Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Iswa; Downs, Fonte, Houses, Mytheomb, Sebastian, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood, Welster, Yulee.

Mr. Bizanier moved to amend the tenth section, so na to strike out from the clause restricting the territorial legislatures from passing any law in respect to African slavery, and substituting there for the words "in respect to the establishing or prohibiting," which was adopted. Yeas 30 nays 24:—

Tale-Resers, Atchison, Badger, Bell, Berrien, Berland, Butler, Clay, Clemens, Davis of Miss; Dawson, Dickinson, Dodge, of Wis: Dodge, of Lowa, Dessitian, Soule, Syruance, Marsen, Hanter, Jones, King, Mangun, Machan, Miller, Berrie, Seward, Shielda, Smith, Underwood, Upham, Walker, Whiteomb, Mr. Hauk moved to amend the section, as amended, by inserting after the word "prohibiting." the word "allowing." His object was to prevent the Legislatures from assuming that slavery already exists in the territories, and legislating upon that assumption.

Mr. Foers and Mr.

as follows.—
Tyan—Baldwin, Brudbury, Chase, Ciark, Corwin, Davis of Yana—Baldwin, Brudbury, Chase, Ciark, Greene, Hale, Bantin, Miller, Morris, Sevard, Shields, Smith, Uphan, Walker, Mattennah, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Naus—Authison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Bright, Butler, Case, Ciay, Clemens, Cooper, Davis of Mina; Dawson, Dichitson, Dodge of Iowa, Bausa, Foote, Honaton, Juneo, King, Rangum, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Prant, Rock, Sciantian, Swie, Sprusnee, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwald, Mohater, Yules. Rush, Schattin, Seele, Sprusnee, Sturgeon, Torney, Under-wed, Webater, Poles.

Mr. Chase moved to strike out the words "prohibit-ing African"—upon which the year and mays were refused, and the amendment was rejected without a

Count.

Mr. Deveras moved to strike out the entire restriction in relation to slavery, which was rejected.—
Year 21. Nays 33, as follows:—
Year-Resers Brathery, Casa, Chase Clarke, Clay, Cooper,
Cowin, Dickinson, Dedge, of lows; Douglas, Felch, Greens,
Hamlin, Jones, Killer, Morris, Seward, Shitids, Storgeon. amilio, Jones, Millor, George Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Maye-Bessen Archison, Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Nave-Bessen Archison, Budger, Chemens, Davis, of Massa; aween, Budge, of Wisconsini Downs, Feets, Habe, Houston, Anter, King, Hangun, Hason, Herton, Pearce Fratt, Kash, charitan, Spith, Soule, Sprunnee, Turney, Walker, Webster, Spith, Spit

darian, Smith, Securi, special special

ries.

Mr. Prawr opposed the amendment, on the ground that Congress had no right to interfere with the vested rights of citizens in the territories—rights acquired by contract. This pecuage being in fact a servitude undertaken by contract under legal emetments.

Mr. Davres said he felt the full force of the remarks just made, and moved to modify the amendment, so as to refer only to all future contracts. Pending this question, the Senate adjourned.

## House of Representatives.

BY PAIR'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, June 5, 1850. Mr. Bnows, (dem.) of Miss., introduced a bill, the effect of which does not require the scal of the State Department to be attached to every reward, which was

The House went into Committee on THE CALIFORNIA QUESTION.

Mr. Joses, (dem.) of Tenn., did not intend to make a speech, but to give notice of what he will offer when in order, which will clearly indicate his position. He would move, in lieu of Mr. Doty's California Admission Bill, the Compromise Bill of the Senate, admitting California, providing territorial governments for New Maxico, Deseret, &c., and striking out the prohibition that the Legislatures shall not legislate with regard to African slavery, and altering the boundary of Texas, which the committee of thirteen propose.

Mr. Jonas also proposed to add as a proviso, if Texas does not rell her territory, this is not to impair her rights. He would move as an alternative, that we take the Missouri compromise line, but he believed that to advocate that, is to oppose all settlement of the question. would move, in lieu of Mr. Doty's California Admission

tion.

Mr. Dunnan, (dem.) of Indiana, proceeded to show that the difficulty was owing to the North and South not perfectly understanding each other. He believed

that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery in the terri-tories are in force, and the institution should not be

that the Mexican laws abolishing slavery in the territories are in force, and the institution should not be pressed on the people there.

Br. Jermens, (den.) Teonesses, gave notice of what he intended to efer, namely, admission of California with suitable boundaries, territorial governments for Uteli and New Mexico, to be admitted as States at such time as may be deemed rational and fair; and providing the made for retroceeding the bistrict of Columbia to Maryland, reserving public buildings and grounds, and providing for the more effectual mode of recapturing fugitive staves. The Counsitive on Territories to be instructed to report a bill embracing these provisions. He could not throw binnelf in the way of obstructing or defiating a settlement of the question. His object was to preserve harmony, and why cannot all rections come together and make a service on the altar of the country. If a series of measures be passed by the Sente, and an attempt made to take one only and pass it; he would hold himself in reserve to meet the sucregency.

Mr. McLean, (whig) of Kentucky, opposed the Sentes and the said by the Northern men, thut we are to expect no concession—no adjustment. He was in favor of \_mething like the President's plan, and woold not

pet ne centeesson—no adjustment. He was in favor of mething like the President's plan, and would not ce. It to the admission of California unless territo-rial governments be given to New Mexico and Utah. Hr. Heartarn, (dem.) of Chio, speke in favor of the denocratic decirine of non-intervention as the best plan for settling the question. The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

### Affairs at the Capital.

OUR SPECIAL DESPATCH. Washington, June 5, 1850. Mr. Benton to-day gave notice that he should move to postpone indefinitely the Compromise, on Monday next. This spurred up the Senate and the several votes taken look bad for the bill Southern

Senators are consmiting to-night on the suthern Senators are consmiting to-night on the subject. There is great anxiety in all quarters for further news from Cuba. Secretary Clayton's instructions to Mr. Campbell give general satisfaction. The remains of Senator Elmore left this morning, under the care of the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate for South Carolina.

The Benton and Foots committee are still prosecuting their examination

### Proceedings of the Nashville Convention.

Name to DAY. Pursuant to adjournment, the following gentleme appeared and took their seats as delegates :- Samuel S. Boyd and S. Jones Stewart, of Miss.; Governor Roane, of Arkansas, and J. Judge, of Alabama.

The following gentlemen, from several delegations, were announced as members of the committee ordered by the resolution of yesterday, to consider and report on all the resolutions which may be offered for the action of the convention :- Mr. Newton, of Virginia; Mr. Gordon, of Georgia; Mr. McDowell and Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina; Mr. Barnwell and Mr. Ham-mond, of Alabama; Nr. Murphy and Mr. Campbell, of Miss.; Mr. Boyd and Mr. Clayton, of Texas; Mr. Henderson, of Fiorida; Mr. Foreman and Mr. Pierson, of Tennessee; Mr. Brown and Mr. Nicholsen, of Arkansas;

Mr. Rosne and Mr. Powell.

The resolutions offered by the following gentlemen were then read and referred to the above committee:1st. Mr. Campbell's, of Alabama, which was as follows :- Resolutions taking strong Southern grounds

and adverse to any compromise.

2d. That of Mr. Irwin, of Alabama—Resolutions denying the right of Congress to receive and consider resolutions, petitions, &c.from non-slave holding States, having a tendency to affect the abolition of slavery in

resolutions, petitions, &c.from non-shave holding States, having a tendency to affect the abolition of slavery in the slave States.

3. Mr. Benning, of Ga. — Resolutions containing Southern sentiments in regard to the slavery question, but easying that they should accept as a compromise the Missouri line, 50%.

4. Mr. Dawson, of Ga. — Resolution recommending liberal patronage to the Southern newspaper about to be established at Washington.

5. Mr. McRace, of Mobile—Resolutions embodying the ultra Southern doctrine, and commending non-interceurse in certain events, but willing to compromise on the Missouri line, for the sake of the Union.

The Convention resolved that California is peculiarly well adapted for slave labor, and that if the tenure of slave property were recognised, the Southern part would in a short time open into one or more slave-holding States, to swell the number and power of those already in existence.

Resolved, that it is too plain for argument that the slaveholding States would lose, and the non-slave-holding greatly gain, by the surrender to the latter of the half of Texas, and that the payment to Texas of two millions, as the price, however it might minister to kert distress for money, would be no compensation to them, and the more especially as the most of the money would come out of their own pockets.

Recolved, That the people of the slaveholding States, by becoming a unit, as respects political or party organization, separate from the people of the non-slaveholding States, would place themselves in a position of great advantage in at least three particulars:—First, to enable them to account to the political parties of the North, by putting it in their power to threw their undivided might into the scale of whichever party then showed the best disposition to do them justice. Second, it would enable them to urm to account the potent sentiment of love for the Union cherished by the North and those of the South cought to drop die arty distinctions in organisation, and, for the future, let

candidates for office be this only—which of them is likely to do the most good, friendly and fraternal part, by the South; and, to this end, the future conventions for the nomination of candidates shall drop all their past party relations.

Resolved, That we therefore invite a convention of the people of the slaveholding States, on the 4th of June, for the purpose of determining which, among the various aspirants for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, ought to secure the suffrages of the South.

Resolved, That unless the non-slaveholding States, at the next session of their respective legislatures, repeal the laws which they have passed, obstructing the recovery of fugitive slaves, and also take effectual steps for the practical observance by their citizens, of the constitutional stipulation for the survender of such slaves, the slaveholding States ought, without delay, to adopt measures of retailation and non-intercourse.

Resolved, That we have little confidence in the efficience of the survey of the constitution of the survey of the constitution of the survey of the constitutional stipulation for the survey of the

without delay, to adopt measures of retaliation and non-intercourse.

Resolved, That we have little confidence in the effi-cacy of any law which Congress may pass to accure the observance of this clause of the constitution; because public opinion at the North is so much opposed to such laws, that it could not be enforced; we look chief-ity to the States themselves who are parties to the sti-pulation for the observance, but any law passed by Congress which gave to the fugitive a trial by jury in the State to which he fled, would, as a remedy, he mere mockery.

the State to which he fled, would, as a remony, he more mockery.

Rescived, That in case a majority, in the face of the clear rights of the South, pass any law which shall deprive her of the part of California situated 26 deg north, or cut off from Texas any part of the territory jugs within the houndary which she claims as her own, or interteres with slavery or the trade in slaves in the District of Columbia, then this Convention on the — Monday after the passage of such law, should re-assemble at — for the purpose of considering the remedy to be adopted for redressing the wrongs thus perpetrated.

The Convention adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

## Cuban Patriots Disbanded.

New ORLEANS, May 31, 1850. A large body of men who were collected here, says the Bullefie, intended for the invasion of Cuba, dis-banded on the 28th, on hearing of the flight of General Lopes.

## Torento and Lake Huron Railroad.

The votes of the tax-payers in this city have been aken on the proposal for the corporation to invest \$400.000 in the Teronto and Lake Huron Railroad. The proposition was rejected by a large majority.— There were \$18 squinst it, and 196 for it.

## Maryland Whig Convention.

BALTIMORE, June 5, 1850. A large number of persons left here this afternoon to attend the Whig Convention at Frederick. The friends of Roman new claim forty delegates, leaving Clark forty-two, and Redgley the balance. There is some talk of raillying on Potts or Schley as compromise can-

#### The Canadian Parliament. Топовто. Јире 4. 1850.

The Legislative Assembly was engaged till a late hour last night, discussing resolutions for an address to the Queen and Fuglish Parliament, to pass an act making the Legislative Council elective by the propie, divided into thirty electoral districts. Also praying them to give the Canadian Parliament power to call a Convention to frame a constitution for Canada; to render it linear for the crown in England to veto any act of the Canadian Parliament except upon the address of both houses of Parliament except upon the address of both houses of Parliament.

The project was opposed by Attorney General Baidwin, and after a long debate the motion was negatived on divison by 49 to 14.

## Theatrical and Busteni.

In consequence of the great press of news this morn ing, we are compelled to omit the notices of the various theatrical and musical performances last evening. For the amusements this evening see the attractive bills affered in the advertising columns

Miss Farer Wattack.—The complimentary benefit to be given to this accomplished and popular actress, is postponed until Saturday evening next in order not to interfere with the Opera company, who wish to have a rehearsal this evening.

Police Intelligence.

Care of One-Eyed Thempren. The summing up of the "torpede" charge pending against One-Eyed Thempsen, has been further postponed until this day, at ten ofeicek, in consequence of the inability of Mr. Phillips, the Assistant District Autorney, to attend. However, Justice Osborne has decided to proceed with the case this day, with or without the aftendance of the District Autorney.

Fowler & Wells, Phrenelogists and Publisher, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau street. Examination day and evening. All works on Phrenelogy, Physiology, and the Water Cure, for sale.

New Invention.—A Sub-marine Vessel will be exhibited in the U. S. Navy Yard. Brooklyn. on Thursday, the st June inst., at I o'clock, A. M. Those instructed in the recoveryof medical, building docks, or other sub-marine works, are invited to present.

WILLIAM KENNISH, Inventor.

Dr. Wallace, Oculist, has removed from

Chambers street to 2:6 Fourth street, near Wooster Office hours, 8 till 10 A. M., 1 till 2, and 6 till 7 P. M. The Beautiful Ivory Christ, Scalptured by the Monk Fra Carle, of Genea, from the largest solid piece of Ivery known to exist, in now on private sale, at Leed's Gallery, 8 Wall street. The highest offer lot with Mr. Leed's will buy it. It is universally acknowledged to be the largest and most superb frony Statue in the world.

The Plumbe National Daguerrian Gallery, No. 251 Brandway. Strangers and others should not fail to visit this celebrated railiery, as it contains the largest sollection of Portraits of distinguished individuals in the United States.

The " Gentieman's Hat," par excellence for the couson, is ESPENSCHEID'S beautiful and heiffinan Rocky Mountain Silver Eventor. In form, color and light-ress, it is unrivalled. Eventor has the form full that a Expensaliefd's present surveyints. He can afford them as \$1) warranted superior for the Brondway \$4 50 ones. Centr's Union Hat-The Introduction of

this clegant has constitutes an epoch in the art of hatting. General survey his frie die and epstemers that in all his experience he has cover known a hat become so radionly and itserally the rate. In this has done. Straws are no longer inquired for This high and famely like left fairle, with its could be a high a survey has been a longer to the high and the high of the out of the property of the course o

The Union Hat-Beautiful, Light and Coll-price 25a. The Rocky Mountain Beaver, elegant, tasty and fashionable-price \$4.50. The Silk Hat, black as Erchus dainty in form and texture, and the admiration of all the world and the "rost of mankind." price \$4. Children's Capp. Hats, Sc. Unbrellas shat can't be stolen, and other curiosities, calculated to electrify the nervous, actuals the beld, and give universal satisfaction to all who call on KNOX, 128 Fulion street.

Take Time by the forelock .- If you would

Take Time by the forciock.—If you would new how how his, call on the subscriber and look at his stock of fine Wateries, and select one, which for correctness and accesses, will tell you, not only when you can take Time by the to-clock, but also whas you can cakel him even by sinch hair. The harded contains of fine English Patent Levers yold costs, full jewelled Hanter's and open faces, by the celebrated makers, Lewis Samuel, Sauncel Haguns, as others. These waiteds have given entire satisfaction to many who have them now in use, whose occupation require the correct une, as fell was—Engliseers, railroad and suppresendanters, ricembest captains, and bankers. Also a fin accortment of Silver Watels, by the loan makers. Pleaced and gade for yurselves at

A. T. COCHEANE'2, 283 Greenwich street.

N. B. Fire wateless repaired and regulated.

Beauties of Cutting Hair and Whiskers,
—iith, the inimitable, at No. 13 Nassan, corner of Pine
street, is wanderful in the selection and adaptation of style,
Then the redentife manner of his doing the work with those
accurate lines neat and graceful curves, gentle and ency
slopes, is really admirable. Luxurious shampooing thoroughly done. Try him. Hair Dye-Batchelor's Genuine Liquid

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway-Ladies are levited to examine this rich collection of Dross Combs. not equalled in extent or variety in the city; among which will be four: the open chain pattern, so much schored; the same made to order, after any design, no statter how intricate. Combs altered and repaired. A. S. J. SAUNDERS, Comb Factory, 587 Broadway.

Fancy Cutlery—Embracing a large variety of Sperismen's. Pen and Pecket Kulves, of the most rare and beautiful patterns. Also, a variety of unique articles for toilet use, many of which have never been before imported.

SAUNDERS, 147 Broadway.

Corner of Liberty street, and 357 Broadway, between Walker and White streets.

Wigs, Toupees, and Hair Cutting-Citizens and strangers are requested to call at the Manufactory of Medhurst & Beard, 27 Maiden lane, where they have on hand the largest and charpest assertment of Granarecatal Hair in the city. Also, to witness the new spring style of Hair Cut-ing for 1800. When the Cherokee arrived yesterday,

there was several yellow sushurnt faces, all of whom can be made as white and fair as an infant, by using the true JONE'S (chemical San, which removes all the above, as well as Pimples, Eruptions, Salt-rheam, frechles and all disfluerements or expetions. Just try it. It is sold only at 600 Broadway. Truly, it is a delightful article.

Dr. Kellinger's Magic Fluid has cured Er. C. V. Anderson, our former popular Chief Engineer, and present efficient Register, of a violent attack of nervous Beadache, and from the application, his head was covered with hair in less than three days. The chief, in company with three distinguished citizens called to inform us of the fact. See the Doctor's Advertisement, 1,000 forfeit. Watts' Nervous Antidote, having estab-

Fiery Particles in the Blood .- Winter In Thery Particles in the Blood. — Winter Indiseases are apt to engender the elements of fever in the
blood, which is summer break out in a thousand painful yarecites of disease. To expel these infammatory particles
from the circulation, there is no preparation known in medicine so safe, so care, or a cryptid in its operation as Dr. WARREN'S Vepetable Fills. Dysropein, Constipation, Flaubucky, General Weakness, Remittent Fever, Liver Disease,
Dysentery, Distribus, Lung Complaints, Elementism, Erapticas, Ulcers, and tice whole legen of maladies tracable to
a morbid secretion and impure blood, are relieved and permaneutly cured by these inestimable aperient, tonic, and
anti-purescent pills. 25 cents a box. Office 3 Dey street.

#### MONEY MARKET. WEDNESDAY, June 5-6 P. M.

The fancy stock market was quite active to-day; but quotations were very unsettled. At the first board United States 6's advanced & per cent: Pens 5's, M; Canton Company, M; Morris Canal, M; New Haven Railroad, & Hudson River, M. Farmers' Loan declined % per cent, and Eric Raitroad, %. Holders of fancy stocks must be getting discourred at the steadiness of prices, and we know of many who would be glad to realise, if they could get out without loss. As strange as it may seem, outsiders have not made money in Wall street, this season, notwithstanding the rise in prices. In some way the brokers manage to get out of them large sums, and they leave the street minus thousands of dollars. It always has been so and the prabability is, that it always will be so.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$99,300; payments, \$39,260 87—balance, \$3,349,099 53.

The steamship Cherokee, from Chagres, brings ten days later news from California. It is stated that she has on freight \$1.152,000, in gold dust and coin. The commercial accounts do not vary materially from those received by the previous steamer.

The proposed consolidation of the Rochester and Auburn and the Auburn and Syracuse Railroad com panies, is likely to be deferred till the lat of January next, instead of being consummated on the first o August, according to the agreement and recommenda-tion of the committee of the two boards of directors, made at their meeting in Boston. The reason for this delay is, that the Auburn and Syracuse Company and it difficult to perform the agreement on their part, at

the time stipulated. The fereign trade of this port during the past eleven menths has, in the aggregate, been unusually large, as will be seen by the annexed comparative statement :-COMMERCE OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK-IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

Excess of imports. . \$42.361,604 46.784.667 66.573,281 This shows an increase of nearly twenty millions of dellars in the balance against us on the foreign trade of this port, compared with the corresponding period-last year. Nowithstanding this, there has been no export of specie of consequence. This has been pro-vented by large remittances of public stocks, and by-shipments of gold from California to Great Britain rice the Isthmus of Panama. \$1000 U 8 6%, '36 Stock Exchange, 11000 do '07 1100 500 he Can

| Color | Colo

# ASSERTINAMENTS RENEWED EVERY DAY.

DEBOURAGE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTER.
A regular merting of the members of the Democratic heighbrean General Committees will be held at Tanmany. But weder, FERNANDO WOOD, Chalman, By weder, FERNANDO WOOD, Chalman, Ganger Dicknap,